

Unit 1 I Love My Family



知识梳理

重点单词

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 外表 | (2) interviewee (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (3) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 苗条的 | (4) tender (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (5) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 窄的 | (6) nephew (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (7) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 宽的 | (8) naughty (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (9) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 个性 | (10) chore (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (11) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 乐观的 | (12) summery (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (13) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 幽默感 | (14) barbecue (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (15) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 好看的 | (16) niece (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (17) _____ (<i>n.</i>) 帐篷 | (18) freedom (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (19) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 毕业 | (20) tanned (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |
| (21) _____ (<i>v.</i>) 打动 | (22) kindergarten (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (23) _____ (<i>n. & v.</i>) 贴子; 发布 | (24) independence (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (25) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 体格健壮的 | (26) resort (<i>n.</i>) _____ |
| (27) _____ (<i>adj.</i>) 讨厌的 | (28) independent (<i>adj.</i>) _____ |

重点短语

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| (1) _____ 搭建 | (2) take after _____ |
| (3) _____ 寄宿学校 | (4) quite a bit _____ |
| (5) _____ 照顾 | (6) social network _____ |



- (7) _____ 作为(某事物的) 回报
 (8) _____ 体重增加

重点句型

- (1) My parents love _____ of nature, so we often go to the countryside at weekends. 我的父母喜欢拍大自然的照片, 所以我们经常在周末去乡下。
 (2) After graduating from middle school, I _____ go to boarding school. 中学毕业后, 我迫不及待地想去寄宿学校。
 (3) I was so moved by _____ my mum did for me. 妈妈为我所做的一切让我深受感动。
 (4) He looks _____. 他看起来体格健壮。
 (5) When I go on trips, I just need to post photos _____ everyone knows I'm safe and well. 当我去旅行时, 我只需要发布照片, 这样每个人都知道我安然无恙。

重点语法

过去进行时

1. 过去进行时句式结构

肯定句: 主语 + was/were + 动词的现在分词 + 其他.

否定句: 主语 + was/were + not + 动词的现在分词 + 其他.

一般疑问句: Was/Were + 主语 + 动词的现在分词 + 其他?

肯定回答: Yes, 人称代词主格 + was/were.

否定回答: No, 人称代词主格 + was/were + not.

2. 过去进行时的用法

表示过去某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作或状态, 常与 yesterday morning, at that moment, at that time, at this time yesterday 等连用。例如:

What were you doing at this time yesterday? 昨天这个时候你在做什么?

I was having a walk when you phoned me. 你给我打电话的时候我在散步。

宾语从句

从句在复合句中作宾语时叫作宾语从句。宾语从句放在及物动词、介词或形容词后。在升学考试中, 宾语从句的考点主要集中在宾语从句的连接词、从句的语序以及从句的时态变化上。



1. 宾语从句的语序

宾语从句要用陈述语序。特殊疑问句变化来的宾语从句,同样要用陈述语序,即:主句+连接词+从句(从句永远用陈述语序)。例如:

You may do what you like. (及物动词后的宾语从句) 你可以做你喜欢的事。

I am glad that you have come. (“be+形容词”后的宾语从句) 很高兴你能来。

He always thinks of how he can do more for the country. (介词后的宾语从句) 他一直想怎样能为祖国做得更多。

2. 宾语从句的连接词

(1) 在 that 引导的宾语从句中,that 只起连接作用,本身没有意义,在口语或非正式文体中可以省略。一般由引语是陈述句的句子变化而来。例如:

He said (that) he liked watching TV. 他说他喜欢看电视。

Kate said (that) it was very cold on Monday. 凯特说星期一非常冷。

(2) 在 if/whether 引导的宾语从句中 if/whether 意为“是否,能否”。在介词后或句中有 or not 时只能用 whether,不能用 if。其他情况下 if/whether 可以互换。if/whether 引导的宾语从句一般是由引语是一般疑问句的句子变化而来。例如:

Tom asked if/whether I would go there with him. 汤姆问我是否会和他一起去那里。

We wonder whether our teacher will attend the party or not. 我们想知道我们的老师是否会参加聚会。

(3) 在疑问代词和疑问副词引导的宾语从句中,疑问代词和疑问副词本身有自己的含义,既有连接从句的作用,又在从句中充当一定的句子成分,不可省略。例如:

Do you know what he is doing now? 你知道他现在在做什么吗?

He didn't tell me who had taken my dictionary away. 他没有告诉我是谁把我的字典拿走了。

We haven't decided when we will go hiking. 我们还没有决定什么时候去远足。

3. 宾语从句的时态取决于主句

(1) 主句若是一般现在时、一般将来时或祈使句,宾语从句根据需要可以用任何时态。例如:

I don't know what I will do next. 我不知道下一步做什么。

Are you sure that Tom has been here for five minutes? 你能肯定汤姆已经来这里 5 分钟了吗?

(2) 主句若是过去时,宾语从句要用过去时态的某种形式。例如:

She said that she would return to her hometown the next year. 她说明年她会回家乡。

My good friend asked me if I would go shopping with her after school that day. 那天我的好朋友问我放学后是否和她一起去购物。



(3) 当宾语从句是客观事实与真理时,无论主句是什么时态,从句都用一般现在时。例如:
The teacher told us that the earth runs around the sun. 老师告诉我们地球绕着太阳转。
The kids were told the earth is bigger than the moon. 孩子们被告知地球比月亮大。

课后巩固提高

Part A 基础巩固

I. 单词拼写

1. Judging by _____ (外表) can be misleading.
2. How do you manage to stay so _____ (苗条的)?
3. The results will be _____ (发布) on the Internet.
4. Have you ever stayed in a _____ (帐篷)?
5. Her most _____ (讨厌的) habit was eating with her mouth open.
6. He was very _____ (自立的) and self-willed.
7. She _____ (毕业) from Harvard University last year.
8. Did you see that _____ (好看的) new lifeguard?
9. There was only a _____ (窄的) gap between the bed and the wall.
10. She wrote poems in praise of _____ (自由).

II. 单项选择

1. Tom _____ his father; they both are cheerful and easygoing.
A. looks like B. takes after
C. doesn't take after D. isn't like
2. —What were they _____?
—They were naughty, but nice.
A. are B. look like C. seem D. like
3. She will have an _____ next week for a teaching job.
A. interview B. interviewer C. interviewee D. interviewed
4. He's useless at DIY. He won't even _____ a shelf.
A. put out B. put on C. put off D. put up
5. —Will Daddy buy me the toy car?
—I believe he will. He always means _____ he says.
A. how B. what C. where D. when





6. —I've _____ several kilos. Could you give some advice on how to lose weight?
—Eat less and do more sports.
A. put off B. put away C. put out D. put on
7. Ann _____ a book by the window when the phone rang.
A. read B. was reading C. is reading D. reads
8. I'm going to have a big supper. I feel very _____.
A. cheerful B. satisfied C. nervous D. disappointed
9. —Do you know where your brother is, Mark?
—Sorry, I _____ about a question and didn't hear what you had said.
A. was thinking B. will think
C. am thinking D. have thought
10. We were deeply _____ by the _____ film.
A. moved; moving B. moving; moved
C. moved; moved D. moving; moving
11. He moved to Shanghai after graduating _____ school.
A. from B. in C. to D. at
12. —What does your friend Clark look like?
—_____.
A. He is a good student B. He is really shy
C. He is short and thin D. He likes wearing shirts
13. —Mum, I'm fine here. Don't worry about me.
—_____. You can always look after yourself well.
A. No way B. Of course not C. It depends D. I hope so
14. Can you help me _____ my pet while I'm away?
A. care about B. take care C. look after D. care to
15. —Hi, Tom. Could you tell me _____?
—I'll go there next Sunday.
A. how you will go to Beiling Park B. when you will go to Beiling Park
C. how will you go to Beiling Park D. when will you go to Beiling Park

III. 情景对话

Lingling: Is this your family?

Tony: Yes, it is.

Lingling: _____ 1 _____! Is this your sister?



Tony: Yes, it is. Her name is Linda.

Lingling: 2 ?

Tony: Yes, they are. My mum's parents are on the left, 3 .

Lingling: I see. Who's this?

Tony: That's my dad.

Lingling: Is this your mum?

Tony: Yes. 4 , my aunt Liz.

Lingling: Is this her husband?

Tony: No, that's her brother, my uncle Paul.

Lingling: 5 ?

Tony: Those are Paul's son and daughter, my cousins, Mike and Helen.

- A. Are these your grandparents
 B. and my dad's parents are on the right
 C. The woman next to her is my dad's sister
 D. Who are the boy and the girl in front of Paul
 E. What a big family
 F. and I love them so much
 G. Are those your cousins

IV. 完成句子

1. 我意识到她爱我不求任何回报。

I realised she loved me without expecting anything _____.

2. 从那天起,我养成了每个周末给父母打电话的习惯,以此表达我的关心。

_____, I got into the habit of calling my parents every weekend, as a way of showing that I care.

3. 独立很重要,但我们也需要对那些最重要的人表达我们的爱和尊重。

It is important to be _____, but we also need to show our love and respect for those who matter most.

4. 我住在寄宿学校,离家很远。

I'm in a _____ and live away from home.

5. 我爱我的家人,但我的社交网络是我的私人空间,在那里我可以表达我的想法并放松身心。

I love my family, but my _____ are my private space, where I can express my ideas and just relax.



6. 在社交媒体上,我和父母以及亲戚都是“朋友”。

I'm "friends" with my parents _____ my relatives on social media.

7. 我哥哥正在教我骑自行车,而我的父母正在搭帐篷。

My older brother was teaching me to ride a bike while my parents were _____ a tent.

8. 男人到了中年体重往往会增加。

Men tend to _____ in middle age.

Part B 能力提升

I. 完形填空

A Good-luck Dumpling

When I was in my middle age, something terrible happened to me. As I was away from _____ 1 _____ for almost a year, my wife and children were extremely worried. And my mother, already in her eighties, was on the edge of a nervous breakdown.

On the eve of the Spring Festival, I was finally allowed to return home. Mother looked at me and her eyes filled with _____ 2 _____. But soon she said, "Let's start making dumplings for the festival." And then an idea _____ 3 _____ her, "Let's put in a coin and make a good-luck dumpling. Whoever eats it will be blessed (有福的)."

While making the good-luck dumpling, my mother secretly made a _____ 4 _____ on it. She pretended nothing had happened, but the trick didn't escape my _____ 5 _____.

After Mother boiled the dumplings all by herself, she put the good-luck dumpling on top of the others in a bowl on purpose and pushed the bowl to me. Feeling loved, I stared at her in _____ 6 _____ eyes.

I had thought it would give her a lovely surprise if she ate the good-luck dumpling. Taking the opportunity when she went to the kitchen, I put the dumpling into her bowl. Obviously, when Mother returned, she didn't _____ 7 _____ it and went on eating with her eyes on me all the time. "Ouch!" suddenly she cried out. The coin had hurt her teeth.

"Oh, Granny is blessed," my wife _____ 8 _____.

"I...how come?" Mother was _____ 9 _____. Just at that moment, the coin fell out of her mouth.



So I joined my wife and children, “Granny is blessed! Mother is blessed!”

Mother burst into laughter, and then tears, as my wife and I _____ 10 _____ with her all her sadness and joy.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. market | B. office | C. factory | D. home |
| 2. A. disbelief | B. curiosity | C. horror | D. calm |
| 3. A. interested | B. impressed | C. struck | D. changed |
| 4. A. mark | B. decision | C. try | D. note |
| 5. A. hands | B. mind | C. lips | D. eyes |
| 6. A. anxious | B. sorrowful | C. grateful | D. sincere |
| 7. A. take | B. notice | C. accept | D. permit |
| 8. A. argued | B. cheered | C. warned | D. suggested |
| 9. A. touched | B. inspired | C. confused | D. attracted |
| 10. A. shared | B. discussed | C. remembered | D. found |

II. 阅读理解

A

Smith's Book Club

New and old books! Over 1,000 kinds! Good coffee and tea!

Open every day 10:00—22:00

Add: 25 Big Apple Street

Tel: 666-2628

E-mail: *smith@qq.com*

Party

Please come to the party in our new house.

8:00 p. m. on May 30

Betty and Peter

Add: 44 North Street

Tel: 666-2786

E-mail: *betty@email.net*



Weekend Trip

Are you tired of your homework? Come to the weekend trip!
Students only!

Call Mike Green

Add: 6 King Street

Tel: 666-3986

E-mail: *mike@hotmail.com*

1. If you want to go to Betty and Peter's party, you can call _____.
A. 666-2628 B. 666-2786 C. 666-3986 D. 666-3968
2. You can have a trip _____.
A. at 10:00 B. on May 30
C. on Saturday D. on Monday
3. Smith's club is open _____ a day.
A. 8 hours B. 10 hours C. 12 hours D. 20 hours
4. You can send an e-mail to *mike@hotmail.com* if you want to _____.
A. have a trip B. read books
C. drink coffee D. visit a new house
5. If you want to read some books, you can go to _____.
A. 6 King Street B. 44 North Street
C. 25 North Street D. 25 Big Apple Street

B

The Water World Swimming Pool is open every day from eight o'clock in the morning until half past seven in the evening. It costs two dollars sixty to enter the pool. There is a special cheap price for students with a student card. The price is one dollar forty. But you must bring your student card with you.

On Wednesday morning the pool is only open to mothers and babies. Mothers can enjoy themselves in the water with their babies. Please leave your older children at home on Wednesday morning.

The new Water World Cafe will open for business on June 22nd. From the cafe you can watch the swimmers or enjoy a drink after you swim.

Please call 2105-369 for more information. We look forward to seeing you at the Water World Swimming Pool.



6. How long is the Water World Swimming Pool open every day?
A. Seven hours. B. Seven and a half hours.
C. Eleven hours. D. Eleven and a half hours.
7. What is the price for students with a student card to enter the pool?
A. One dollar. B. Two dollars.
C. One dollar forty. D. Two dollars sixty.
8. A ten-year-old kid can't go to the Water World Swimming Pool on _____ morning.
A. Monday B. Tuesday C. Wednesday D. Thursday
9. You can't enjoy a drink from the new Water World Cafe until _____.
A. May 21st B. May 22nd C. June 21st D. June 22nd
10. This passage is a(n) _____.
A. advertisement B. report
C. menu D. story

C

A driver stopped his car on a street side to have a rest. As he lay down in the seat and closed his eyes, a person came up and knocked at the window to ask the time. The driver opened his eyes and looked at his watch. "It's 8:05." he said. Then he went to sleep again. But soon he was woken up again because a second person was knocking at the window. "Sir, do you know the time?" he asked. The driver looked at his watch again, and told him it was 8:30.

The driver thought he could not have a good rest, so he wrote a short note and put it on the window for all to see. It said, "I don't know the time."

Again, he lay down in the seat to sleep. A few minutes later, a third person came and began to knock at the window. "Hey, Sir." he said, "It's 8:45."

11. How many persons knocked at the window?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
12. When did the first person knock at the window of the car?
A. At 8:05. B. At 8:15. C. At 8:30. D. At 8:45.
13. What did the driver put on his window of the car?
A. His watch. B. His eyes. C. A seat. D. A note.
14. The third person knocked at the window to _____.
A. tell the driver the time B. order the driver not to sleep
C. wake up the driver D. ask the driver the time
15. At the end of the story, the driver most possibly _____.
A. had a good sleep B. had no seat
C. didn't have a good rest D. bought a watch



III. 英汉互译

1. 你的侄子和侄女真可爱。

2. 有时我会征求父母的意见。

3. 我想以自己的方式做事。

4. 她是个瘦高个儿。

5. 这是我最喜欢的家庭照片之一。

6. This is a photo of my family on holiday in Beijing.

7. We always have fun when we are together.

8. Your older brother and his wife look like a perfect couple.

9. I can eat what I want but I never put on weight.

10. A snow warning was posted for Beijing.

IV. 写作

假设你是李华。请你根据以下表格简单做一个关于你家庭的介绍。不少于 80 词,文章开头已给出,不计入总词数。

Family Member	Job	Hobby(爱好)
Li Hua	student	play table tennis
grandfather	farmer	swim
grandmother	worker	draw
father	doctor	play football
mother	teacher	sing



My Family

Hello, everyone. _____

知识梳理参考答案

【重点单词】

- (1) appearance (2) 被采访者 (3) slim (4) 慈爱的 (5) narrow (6) 侄子;外甥
(7) broad (8) 淘气的 (9) character (10) 家庭杂务 (11) cheerful (12) 适合夏季的
(13) humour (14) 烧烤野餐 (15) good-looking (16) 侄女;外甥女 (17) tent
(18) 自由 (19) graduate (20) 被晒黑的 (21) move (22) 幼儿园 (23) post
(24)(个人生活的)独立 (25) well-built (26) 度假胜地 (27) annoying (28) 自立的

【重点短语】

- (1) put up (2) 与(某个长辈)相像 (3) boarding school (4) 许多 (5) look after
(6) 社交网络 (7) in return (8) put on weight

【重点句型】

- (1) taking pictures (2) can't wait to (3) what (4) well-built (5) so that



Unit 1 I Love My Family

Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. appearances 2. slim 3. posted 4. tent
5. annoying 6. independent 7. graduated
8. good-looking 9. narrow 10. freedom

II. 单项选择

1. B 考查固定短语辨析。take after 和 look like 都含有“像……一样”之意,但是 look like 主要是指表面像,而 take after 指性格、气质等方面像。故选 B。
2. D 考查固定句式。What + be + 主语 + like? 表示“……性格如何?”。like 为介词,意为“像……”。What does sb. look like? 询问外貌。由题干答语可知询问性格。故选 D。
3. A 考查形近词辨析。句意为:“下周她有一个教学职位的面试。”interview 意为“面试”,既可作名词也可作动词;interviewer 意为“采访者,面试官”;interviewee 意为“被采访者,参加面试者”;interviewed 为 interview 的过去式和过去分词。have an interview 意为“有一个面试”。故选 A。
4. D 考查动词短语辨析。句意为:“他动手能力太差,甚至连搭个架子都不会。”put out 意为“熄灭”;put on 意为“穿上”;put off 意为“延期”;put up 意为“搭建”。根据 a shelf 可知应该是搭建架子。故选 D。
5. B 考查宾语从句。how 意为“怎样”;what 意为“什么”;where 意为“哪里”;when 意为“何时”。此空作动词 says 的宾语,应用 what 引导宾语从句。故选 B。
6. D 考查动词短语辨析。put off 意为“脱下”;put away 意为“把……收起,放好”;put out 意为“熄灭”;put on 意为“增加,穿上”。通过下文,对方想减肥,因此说明体重增加了。故选 D。
7. B 考查过去进行时。根据时间状语“when the phone rang”可知,主句描述的是过去某时正在进行的动作,故用过去进行时。故选 B。
8. A 考查形容词辨析。cheerful 意为“高兴的”;satisfied 意为“满意的”;nervous 意为“紧张的”;disappointed 意为“失望的”。要去吃大餐,应该是感到高兴。故选 A。
9. A 考查过去进行时。根据“Sorry, I ... about a question and didn't hear what you had said.”可知,此处指过去正在发生的动作,使用过去进行时,结构为 was/were doing,主语为 I,使用 be 动词 was。故选 A。
10. A 考查词义辨析。句意为:“我们被这部感人的电影深深地感动了。”moved 意为“感动的”,修饰人;moving 意为“令人感动的”,修饰物。故选 A。
11. A 考查固定搭配。句意为:“从学校毕业后,他搬到了上海。”graduate from 意为“从……毕业”,是固定搭配。故选 A。
12. C 考查情景交际。He is a good student 意为“他是一个好学生”;He is really shy 意为“他真的很害羞”;He is short and thin 意为“他又矮又瘦”;He likes wearing shirts 意为“他喜欢穿衬衫”。问句问的是外貌,所以 C 选项符合。故选 C。
13. B 考查情景交际。No way 意为“绝不”;Of course not 意为“当然不”;It depends 意为“看情况”;I hope so 意为“我希望如此”。根据“You can always look after yourself well.”可知,孩子可以自己照顾好自己,所以不需要担心。故选 B。
14. C 考查动词短语辨析。句意为:“我不在时你能帮我照看一下宠物吗?”care about 意为“关心”;take care 意为“当心,小心”;look after 意为“照顾,照料”;care to 意为“努力做”。故选 C。
15. B 考查宾语从句。此处是宾语从句,需用陈述

语序,排除 C 选项和 D 选项;根据答语“I'll go there next Sunday.”可知,问句是对时间进行提问。故选 B。

III. 情景对话

1—5 E A B C D

IV. 完成句子

1. in return
2. From that day on
3. independent
4. boarding school
5. social networks
6. as well as
7. putting up
8. put on weight

Part B

I. 完形填空

1. D 考查名词。market 意为“市场”;office 意为“办公室”;factory 意为“工厂”;home 意为“家”。根据下文“On the eve of the Spring Festival, I was finally allowed to return home.”可知,在春节前夕,我终于获准回家了,所以此处是说我离开家已将近一年,我的妻子和孩子们都非常担心。故选 D。
2. A 考查名词。disbelief 意为“怀疑”;curiosity 意为“好奇”;horror 意为“恐惧”;calm 意为“平静”。根据上文“*And my mother, already in her eighties, was on the edge of a nervous breakdown.*”可知,我离家近一年,母亲非常想念我,所以我返回家中时,她感到难以置信。故选 A。
3. C 考查动词。interest 意为“使……感兴趣”;impress 意为“对……印象深刻”;strike 意为“突然想到”;change 意为“改变”。根据上文“*Let's start making dumplings for the festival.*”可知,母亲开始只是要为春节包饺子,所以包一个幸运饺子,这是她后来想到的一个主意。An idea struck sb. 意思是“某人突然想到一个主意”。故选 C。
4. A 考查名词。mark 意为“标记”;decision 意为“决定”;try 意为“尝试”;note 意为“笔记”。根据下文“*she put the good-luck dumpling on top of the others in a bowl on purpose and pushed the bowl to me*”可知,母亲在饺子煮好后,准确地找到这个幸运饺子放到了碗里并推给我,所以说她在包饺子时就做好了标记。故选 A。
5. D 考查名词。句意为:“她假装什么也没发生,但这个伎俩没有逃脱我的眼睛。”hand 意为“手”;mind 意为“思想”;lip 意为“嘴唇”;eye 意为“眼睛”。根据下文“*Feeling loved, I stared at her in...eyes.*”可知,在母亲把幸运饺子特意放在我的碗里时,我感受到了被爱,并且感激地看着她,说明我早已发现她做了标记的真相。故选 D。
6. C 考查形容词。anxious 意为“焦急的”;sorrowful 意为“伤心的”;grateful 意为“感激的”;sincere 意为“真诚的”。根据上文“*she put the good-luck dumpling on top of the others in a bowl on purpose and pushed the bowl to me*”和“*Feeling loved*”可知,母亲把幸运饺子特意放在我的碗里,由此我感受到了母亲的爱,所以我充满感激地看着她。故选 C。
7. B 考查动词。take 意为“拿走”;notice 意为“注意到”;accept 意为“接受”;permit 意为“允许”。根据下文“*and went on eating with her eyes on me all the time*”可知,母亲继续吃饭时,眼睛一直看着我,所以她没有注意到我把那个幸运饺子放在她的碗里了。故选 B。
8. B 考查动词。argue 意为“争论”;cheer 意为“欢呼”;warn 意为“警告”;suggest 意为“建议”。根据上文“*Whoever eats it will be blessed (有福的).*”可知,谁吃到幸运饺子,谁就有福气,所以妻子会欢呼,为母亲吃到幸运饺子而高兴。故选 B。
9. C 考查形容词。touched 意为“被感动的”;inspired 意为“受鼓舞的”;confused 意为“困惑的”;attracted 意为“被吸引的”。根据上文“*she put the good-luck dumpling on top of the others in a bowl on purpose and pushed the bowl to me*”和“*I...how come?*”可知,母亲把幸运饺子特意放在我的碗里,现在她自己却吃到了它,所以她感

到迷惑不解。故选 C。

10. A 考查动词。share 意为“分享”；discuss 意为“讨论”；remember 意为“记得”；find 意为“发现”。根据上文“Mother burst into laughter, and then tears”可知，母亲一下明白了我对她的爱，她所受过的再多的苦也是值得的，这让她悲喜交加，所以此时我和妻子陪着她，一起分享她所有的悲伤和喜悦。故选 A。

II. 阅读理解

1. B 细节理解题。根据 Party 下的信息“Tel: 666-2786”可得出答案。故选 B。
2. C 细节理解题。根据 Weekend Trip 可知是周末旅行。故选 C。
3. C 细节理解题。根据 Smith's Book Club 中的“Open every day 10:00-22:00”可知，Smith 俱乐部每天开放 12 个小时。故选 C。
4. A 细节理解题。根据 Weekend Trip 中的“E-mail: mike@hotmail.com”可知，如果想要旅行，可以发邮件。故选 A。
5. D 细节理解题。根据 Smith's Book Club 中的“Add: 25 Big Apple Street”可得出答案。故选 D。
6. D 细节理解题。根据第一段第一句中的“...from eight o'clock in the morning until half past seven in the evening.”可知，水世界游泳池每天开放 11.5 个小时。故选 D。
7. C 细节理解题。根据第一段第四句“The price is one dollar forty.”可得出答案。故选 C。
8. C 推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“On Wednesday morning the pool is only open to mothers and babies.”可知，周三早上，游泳池只对母亲和婴儿开放，所以 10 岁的孩子不能去。故选 C。
9. D 细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“The new Water World Cafe will open for business on June 22nd.”可得出答案。故选 D。
10. A 推理判断题。根据最后一段“Please call

2105-369 for more information. We look forward to seeing you at the Water World Swimming Pool.”可知，文章是做宣传的，是一篇广告。故选 A。

11. C 细节理解题。根据最后一段第二句中的“a third person came”可得出答案。故选 C。
12. A 推理判断题。从第一段司机对第一个路人的回答“It's 8:05”可得出答案。故选 A。
13. D 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句中的“...so he wrote a short note and put it on the window for all to see.”可得出答案。故选 D。
14. A 推理判断题。从最后一段第三个路人对司机说的话“‘Hey, Sir.’ he said, ‘It's 8:45.’”可以判断他是想告诉司机时间。故选 A。
15. C 推理判断题。通读全文可知，当司机想要休息的时候，第一个和第二个路人敲窗问时间；当司机贴了纸条“我不知道时间”之后，第三个路人又来敲窗告诉司机时间。司机一直都没能休息好。故选 C。

III. 英汉互译

1. Your nephew and niece are so cute.
2. Sometimes I ask my parents for advice.
3. I want to do things in my own way.
4. She was tall and slim.
5. This is one of my favourite family photos.
6. 这是一张我们全家在北京度假的照片。
7. 当我们在一起时，我们总是很开心。
8. 你哥哥和他妻子看起来是完美的一对。
9. 我想吃什么就能吃什么，但体重从不增加。
10. 北京已发出大雪警报。

IV. 写作

One possible version:

My Family

Hello, everyone. I'm Li Hua. I'm a student. I like playing table tennis. I have a nice family. There are five people in my family. They are my grandfather, my grandmother, my father, my mother and me.

My grandfather is a farmer. He likes swimming. My grandmother is a worker. She likes drawing. My father is a doctor. He likes playing football. My mother is a teacher. She likes singing. I love my family.

Unit 2 Time Really Matters

Part A

I. 单词拼写

1. chatting 2. stressed 3. latest 4. parcel
5. deadline 6. participant 7. appointment
8. motivated 9. urgent 10. nap

II. 单项选择

1. A 考查形容词。句意为：“——明天有数学考试。你感觉怎么样？——我感觉很紧张。你知道我数学不好。”明天就要数学考试了，根据后面的“I'm not good at math”可知，应该是感到紧张，很焦虑。故选 A。
2. D 考查虚拟语气。虚拟条件句中，表示与现在事实相反，be 动词一般用 were。故选 D。
3. A 考查介词短语。chat with sb. 意为“跟某人聊天”；on the Internet 意为“上网”。故选 A。
4. D 考查固定搭配。depend on 意为“依靠”，是固定搭配。故选 D。
5. C 考查形容词词义辨析。句意为：“这份工作需要我经常出差。”recent 意为“最近的”；sudden 意为“突然的”；frequent 意为“经常发生的”；immediate 意为“立刻的，及时的”。根据句意可知选 C。
6. D 考查虚拟语气。句意为：“看我现在的麻烦，要是我早听了你的建议就好了。”if only 后跟虚拟语气，对现在的虚拟用过去式，对过去的虚拟用过去完成时。根据语境可知是过去没有听从建议，所以是对过去的虚拟。故选 D。
7. B 考查名词词义辨析。句意为：“——我可以预约一下医生吗？——当然。可以问一下您的名字吗？”arrangement 意为“安排”；appointment 意为“约会”；advertisement 意为“广告”；employment 意为“雇佣”。have an appointment with sb. 意为“与某人约定”。故选 B。
8. D 考查情景交际。句意为：“——我每天晚上玩两个小时的电脑游戏。——那不好。为什么不读点书呢？”That's great 意为“那好极了”；It's very nice of you 意为“你真是太好了”；Well done 意为“干得好”；That's no good 意为“那不是很好”。根据“Why not do some reading?”建议对方读点书可推出，玩电脑游戏不是很好。故选 D。
9. C 考查形容词词义辨析。fullest 意为“最满的”；greatest 意为“最伟大的”；latest 意为“最新的”；slightest 意为“最轻微的”。句中指最新的科技发展。故选 C。
10. B 考查动词词义辨析。句意为：“学生应与家长一起阅读活动清单，并选择两项自己想参加的活动。”elect 意为“选举”；select 意为“挑选”；delete 意为“删除”；depend 意为“依靠”。故选 B。
11. D 考查虚拟语气。句意为：“如果去机场的巴士没晚，我们就赶上飞机了。”if 引导非真实条件句时，可对现在、过去或将来的事实表示虚拟。根据句意可知，本句是对过去事实的虚拟和假设，虚拟条件句用“if + 主语 + had done”，主句应用“主语 + would/could/should/might + have done”。故选 D。
12. A 考查虚拟语气。句意为：“——哎呀！这台电脑坏了。——真希望吉姆在这里，他知道怎么修理。”wish 后接的宾语从句使用虚拟语气，题干中用了一般时态，表示对现在情况的假设，从句的虚拟语气使用一般过去时。故选 A。
13. A 考查固定短语。ahead of schedule 意为“提前”；behind schedule 意为“晚点，不按时”。根据“The method was useful and effective”可知，此处指“提前”完成任务。故选 A。
14. B 考查动词短语。leave out 意为“遗漏”；set